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Jungle.

Gen. Lawton Starts to Clear Out the

DETAILS OF HIS PLANS SUPPRESSED

Filipinos Are Being Steadily Driven Back.

NINTH INFANTRY EXPECTED

MANILA, April 22, 7 p.m.-General Lawa column of troops consisting of the North Dakota regiment, two battalions of the 3d Infantry, the 22d Infantry, two guns of light marching order. This force started at 5 o'clock this morning over the Novaliches road, traversing the country previously cleared of rebels, but subsequently reoccupied by them. It is to be presumed that General Lawton, by this movement, will outflank the enemy before joining General MacArthur north of Malolos.

The Dakota regiment first encountered the enemy in front of Novaliches at 8:15 a.m. The rebels opened fire on our troops, but their fire was silenced fifteen minutes later, the enemy retiring in bad order and the Americans advancing along the rough roads about Novallches. They were considerably annoyed by the fire of the rebel sharpshooters from the jungle for two

At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the rebels were in full flight, leaving many dead on the field, and our troops were compelled to take a brief rest in the shade, as the heat was overpowering.

The New Campaign.

The War Department today received a cablegram from Gen. Otis, at Manila, announcing the formation of a new flying squadron under command of Gen. Lawton and the initiation of a new campaign, which is expected to result in clearing out the jungle in the country north of Manila clear up to the foothills of the mountains on the northeast and up to the termination of the

railroad at Bulacan.

The text of the dispatch was not made public, but it is understood to agree closely with the account of the movements contained in the press dispatches from Manila. It is probable that the department refrains from publishing the plan of campaign as contemplated and described in Otis' dispatch to prevent adverse criticism in the event of the miscarriage of some of the details. A good deal of resentment was expressed at such criticism passed by the newspapers upon Lawton's last camthe newspapers upon Lawton's last cam-paign across the lake against Santa Cruz, which the department has persistently dutained to have been unjust, so that it is be that in this case it has determined keep its plans secret until they have ily developed through execution.

Early Reinforcements Expected. When attention was directed to the statement in some of the newspaper dispatches in a dilemma owing to the difficulty of finding troops to garrison the towns in the islands outside of Luzon that are being evacuated by the Spanlards, notably Zamboango, on the Island of Mindanao, and the capital of the Sulu archipelago, it was said by Adjutant General Corbin that 9th Infantry, 1,200 strong, may be expected to arrive at Manila in a few days, and this additional force would be quite sufficient to furnish the garrisons needed.

Awaiting News of Gilmore.

The naval officers here are looking with interest for news from Admiral Dewey in connection with the capture of Lieut, Gilmore's party at Baler, on the east coast of Luzon. They are confident that Dewey will not abandon this little party of heroes to their fate without making a determined effort to succor them. The expectation is that some of the smaller gunboats, such as the Helena, the Culgoa, or perhaps some of the army tinclads, will be sent to the east ceast and will make an ascent of the river as far as Baler, two miles from the se at least to ascertain what has become of Lieut, Gilmore and his party, and, if they cannot be rescued, to carry out the original purpose of bringing away the Spanish gar-

rison from the place. Admiral Dewey Asked for News.

With a view of clearing up the terribl uncertainty regarding the fate of Lieut Glimore and his party of fourteen men of the cruiser Yorktown, if possible, Secretary Long sent a cable message to Admiral Dewey today, asking him for the latest particular Dewey on this subject since his message of several days ago, briefly reciting their nysterious disappearance in the river near Baler, where they had gone for the humans purpose of extending relief to the beleag-

Notwithstanding the absence of specific information on that point, the authorities are confident that Admiral Dewey has sent vessels to Baler to investigate the matter and rescue the members of the party at all

So long as there is the slightest possibility that a single member of the party is alive and in need of assistance no step will be neglected that may lead to his re-

The belief is strong that the gallant party has escaped death and that they all are either safe in the small Spanish garrison or in the hands of Filipinos, who are holding

them for a large ransom.

KID LAVELLE BADLY HURT.

Prospect That Cavanaugh's Blow Will Prove Fatal.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 22.-Kid Lavelle of Chester, Pa., known as the "South African Cyclone," is believed to be dying at Homestead from the effects of a knockout blow delivered by John Cavanaugh of this city during a prize fight last night. Lavelle was knocked out in the twelfth round, and although three physicians have been working on him ever since, all their efforts to revive him have proved in vain. Col. Mose-ly, manager of Lavelle; James Mason, Cavanaugh's manager; Capt. Bennett, man John Cavanaugh, the pugilist, were locked up pending the result of Lavelle's injuries.

NO GERMAN CRUISER FOR APIA.

Denial of a Rumor by the North German Gazette.

BERLIN, April 22.-The semi-official North German Gazette today denies the report sent out in a dispatch to a news agency in London yesterday saying the German protected cruiser Gefion had been prdered to proceed to Apia, Samoa, after embarking an extra supply of ammunition at Klau Chou, China, and that another cruiser was to follow her.

LONDON, April 22.-In the lawn tennis championship game at the Queen's Club today W. V. Eaves, holder of the cham-pionship, beat H. S. Mahoney, the former

A NEW CAMPAIGN SAYS HE WAS ILL TREATED REED RULES WILL GO VIEW OF SAMOAN SITUATION AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Herr Marquardt Complains of His Arrest at Samoa.

Declares Capt. Sturdee of H. M. S Porpoise Grossly Insulted Him While Under Arrest.

BERLIN, April 22.-The Lokal Anzeiger ioday publishes two letters from Samoa, dated March 23. One of them is from its special correspondent of Apia, Herr von Wolffersdorff, and the other from Herr Marquardt, a prominent German resident of Apia, who, under Tamasese, was military instructor and later under Mataafa and the provisional government was justice of the peace until he resigned on the departure ton took the field at daybreak today, with of Dr. Raffel, the German president of the municipal government of Apia.

From Herr Marquardt's letter it appears that it was he, and not Herr Hufnagel, Scott's Battery, three troops of the 4th who was arrested by Captain Sturdee, com-Cavalry and Gales' squadron, equipped in mander of the British warship Porpoise, for bearing arms against the British sailors. He says he was taken on board the Porpoise, where, he claims, he was grossly insulted by Captain Sturdee, and that, after fourteen hours' captivity, during which no proof against him was advanced, he was transferred to the German warship Falke, but with the condition that he was not to

Herr Marquardt asserts that his property was stolen and destroyed by Malietoa Ta-nus' hosts, and that millions of other German property were likewise destroyed. The writer then asks who will pay the dam-

Herr von Wolffersdorff asserts that the British consul, Mr. Maxsie, and Captain Sturdee are both guilty of the grossest conduct in exceeding their treaty powers. He claims they treated the Germans like captives and continued an almost incessant helling of German houses under various pretexts. He adds that the most intense in dignation prevailed among the Samoan Germans against the British excesses. Otherwise, Herr von Woiffersdorff's reports agree with the German official reports.

CAPT. COGHLAN TOO FRANK.

His Criticism of Germans at Manila Disapproved in Official Circles.

The German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, called on Secretary Hay today, and his visit led to the report that the attention of the State Department had been called to the remarks of Capt. Coghlan of the cruiser Raleigh, at a New York banquet last night, relating his personal observations of a rebuke and threat administered by Admiral Dewey to the German naval commanders at Manila. It was stated positively, however, that no protest or representation to the Statz Department was made. It is understood to be the view in German quarters that this is a matter in which the United States authorities should be left to take the initiative.

At the same time it is known that Capt. Coghlan's remarks cause considerable dis-pleasure in high diplomatic and naval quarters, mainly because they are contrary to the policy which the two governments have adopted of glving as little public expression as possible to the friction which may have occurred at Manila. This policy, it is said, has been dictated by the desire to maintain cordial relations between Ger-many and the United States, despite any personal ruptures which may have occurred during the stress of war.

Under such circumstances the frankness and have taken occasion at times to deny is felt to be rather in contravention of the naval and political policy of the govern

was said by Adjurant General countered on this score, because the oncountered on this score, because the oth Infantry, 1,200 strong, may be expected public policy. The responsible naval offidals have, however, shared the policy minimizing the friction at Mania, but owing, however, to Capt. Coghlan's splenild services, they are not disposed to be captious in their comments on his alleged discreet utterances in criticism of the German commanders.

PUBLIC HALL PROJECT.

Under Auspices of the Scientific and Other Organizations.

It is probable that some time next fall active steps will be taken toward the erection of a building that will be suitable for the use of the scientific societies and other kindred organizations in this city At a meeting of the board of managers of the Geographic Society last evening this subject was considered in all its phases and the definite statement was made that if a return of 4 per cent on the money invested in such a building could be guaranteed the amount needed for the erection of the building could be secured.

It is recognized as the need not only of the Geographic Society, but of the other societies affiliated with it in the Washingon Academy of Sciences, that there should be some suitable place where the meetings can be held and where the headquarters of the organizations can be located. In ad-dition to the bodies mentioned it is proposed to invite also the co-operation that, if united action is taken, what is re-garded as of vital importance to these or-ganizations can be attained in the near future.

PURE INVENTION.

Germany Did Not Ask for a Coaling Station in the Philippines.

In official German quarters an emphati lenial was given out today to the report published in a London newspaper and cabled to this country to the effect that during the Spanish-American war Germany re quested of the United States a coaling sta tion in the Philippines, the request being refused on the ground that it was premature; also that Germany requested that the United States should not annex the Caroine Islands, as Germany had prior interests in the group.

Those who would be personally and fully acquainted with such important negotiadons by Germany say that the report is oure invention throughout; that Germany no time made a request for a coaling station in the Philippines, nor was the United States requested to refrain from an-nexing the Carolines. The report is characerized as so absurd that it would not be lignified with an official denial if it were not regarded as an effort to recreate prejudice against German interests.

Signal Corps Assignments.

Officers of the signal corps have been as signed to duty as follows: Major R. E. Thompson to Manila, Major G. P. Scriven Havana, Major W. A. Glassford to San Juan de Porto Rico, Major J. E. Maxfield to charge of cable expedition to the Philippine Islands, with station at New York: Captain Samuel Reber at Matanzas, Cuba: Captain G. W. S. Stevens at Fort Myer. Va.; Captain B. F. Montgomery at Washington, D. C.; Captain E. B. Ives at Augusta, Ga.; Lieutenant D. J. Carr in Porto Rico, Lieutenant F. E. Lyman at Matanzas, Lieutenant Ambrose Higgins at Pinar del Rio, Lieutenant J. J. Ryan at Mariano, Lieutenant L. D. Wildman at Havana, Lieutenant W. L. Clarke at New York, Lieutenant Victor Shepherd at Havana, Captain George O. Squier at Washington, D. C.; Captain E. O. Fechet, disbursing officer

of the signal corps at Washington, D. C.

New Methods Likely to Be Adopted by the House.

LESS POWER TO BE GIVEN THE SPEAKER

Various Candidates Conspicuous for Their Amiability.

FIRM, BUT NOT OFFENSIVE

It is likely that the Reed rules will go out of Congress with Reed. A change of the rules of the House was what the discontented among the representatives wanted more than a change in the speakership. It is probable that if Reed had decided to remain in Congress there would have been a change in the rules. The force of the Reed rules, after all, was more in the man than in the rules. Another Speaker with the same rules might not have been nearly as powerful. Under the system in vogue during the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth Congresses-or it might be more properly said, since the beginning of the Fifty-first Congress-the committee on rules has directed legislation and the Speaker has controlled the committee on rules. This committee has been essentially the Speaker's committee. Before it was known that Mr. Reed intended to retire from Congress a scheme had already been devised to procure a reorganization of the committee on rules, whereby it should be selected by the House direct and the Speaker should not be a member of the committee. In the earlier Congresses the Speaker was not a member of this committee, but for a number of years he has been the chairman and also the balance of power, there being four other members, two of each party. Under the present system the committee simply records the will of the Speaker. Whatever the rules of the next House may be it is not probable that the new Speaker will dominate the representation

in Congress. Conspicuous for Amiability.

of the entire country as did Mr. Reed. There is no other man of just his character

It is a circumstance worthy of remark that all the men seriously mentioned for the speakership to succeed Mr. Reed are picuous for their general amiability and good-fellowship. Mr. Reed never had these traits. Before he was elected Speaker he had admirers, as he has always had since but his general manner was not such as to invite friendship or sociability. His wit al-ways had poison in it, and the men who laughed afterward went off and rubbed their wounds in private.

Firm but Not Offensive.

Mr. Sherman, who is being very prominently mentioned as a candidate at this time, has considerable positiveness of character and a great deal of power of resist His exterior, however, is soft and amiable. He is extremely popular in the House because he knows how to be bright, to hold to his own opinions and to be very persistent in everything he has set his mind upon, without ever showing any irrimind upon, without ever showing any irri-tability. He has a smiling, good-natured way about him, which is generally pleas ing, but his lips have a way of getting thin and his eyes of focussing down to a sharp point when he has a fixed purpose which is being combatted. This peculiarity of his nouth and eye is not generally noticed in the presence of his recognized good nature and friendliness of disposition. As a pre-siding officer he is one of the most successful the House has ever had. Being chair-man of the committee of the whole during the last session he had considerable prac-He displayed a great deal of firmness without making anybody angry.

Hopkins Generally Conciliatory.

Hopkins of Illinois has probably never anfagonized any one in the House in a way to give offense, except Mr. Reed. He has opposed Reed moderately on several occasions, and once, when Reed was supporting President Cleveland's bond proposition. he antagonized him very determinedly and that the following of a large majority of the republicans with him in the fight. This was the only defeat recorded against Reed within his own party during his career as leader. Hopkins is a capable man, moderate in most things and generally conciliatory, but not deficient in firmness and decision of character. He is adroit in exercising influence over his fellow members, never appearing to arrogate anything to himself nor assuming a commanding attended. or assuming a commanding attitude when nor assuming a commanding actitude when in the lead. He confers rather than directs, and advises rather than commands. He is well informed on public affairs and genwent informed on public affairs and generally knows what the common run of people are thinking. He is by nature neither a demagogue nor a dictator, but a generally good fellow, whom people like and whose judgment is fairly reliable.

Henderson Holds the Affections. Gen. Henderson is sentimentally amiable or sentimentally aggressive, as the circumstances control. Conspicuously a partisan, he holds the affection of his most active opponents and the admiration of his followers. He has no enemies in either party in the House, and he enjoys privileges of free expression of opinion that no other man in the House does. He can make a most savage attack upon an opponent, and five minates afterward the man will have an arm about his neck. There is nothing malignant his composition, and he is courageously generous. When his sympathies are aroused he has the courage to go against the popular side of a question, and everybody gives him credit for honest good

Grosvenor Enjoys a Fight.

Gen. Grosvenor enjoys a fight and is almost always in one, but he has a way of seldom getting angry, and if he angers his opponent he generally smooths him down afterward. He has an accommodating disposition and is ready for either a fight or a tea party. His purpose is always to be fair, and he generally succeeds, though his methods are sometimes irritating. He is always good natured when he comes fight, whether he has had the best or the worst of it, and he never puts any poison on his arrows, though he may give them a vicious fling.

There is nothing of the character of a

ezar in any of those who are talked of as Reed's successor.

Personal Mention. Mr. John C. Yost and his brother. Mr. Amos S. Yost, have been called to Portland. Ore., on account of the illness of their brother, Franklin P. Yost, formerly of this

city. Hamilton G. Howard, formerly of Detroit. Mich., has been admitted, upon motion of Mr. Jeremiah M. Wilson, to practice in the United States Supreme Court. Mr. Howard is a son of the late Senator Jacob M. How ard, a graduate of Williams College ember of the supreme court bars of Mich-

igan and Illionis.

Mr. Wm. M. Terrell, for many years an examiner in the patent office, has resigned, and connected himself with a prominent firm in this city.

Mr. Hobart Continues to Gain.

Vice President Hobart is maintaining the

improvement which began a week ago. He

now sits up a great part of each day.

Commissioner Eliot Outlines Probable

Great Britain, He Says, is Intent on Upholding the Treaty of Berlin.

Course of the Commission.

CHICAGO, April 22.-Mr. Eliot, the newly appointed British Samoan commissioner who is on his way to San Francisco, stopped over in this city for a few hours. During his stay here he was the guest of British Consul Wyndham.

Commissioner Eliot expected to meet the American commissioner, Mr. Tripp, bore, but learned upon arrival that Mr. Tipp had preceded him twenty-four hours on the journey across the continent.

The reason the American commissioner did not wait here for Mr. Eliot was that at the last moment he altered his route across the continent and went from Chicago to his home in North Dakota to spend a day with his family. Mr. Tripp will go to San Franisco over the Northern Pacific, via Portthe consequence of the consequence of the consequence of the commissioner Eliot arrives.

Discussing the Samoan situation, Commissioner Eliot said that the British government was mainly concerned with upholding the treaty of Berlin in all its terms, and that as a commissioner he would seek to inquire into the facts of the imbrogijo in the light of the treaty.

considered by the cabinet.

Secretary Long's Statement.

the general effect that the delays that were

enators. Since the conclusion of the peace negotia

the ill effect upon the public and the sol-diers not actually at the front of the fre-quent publication of letters from disgrun-

nal blame to individuals, but rather to

Petitions for Strathers' Pardon.

The case of William Strathers, the con-

emned murderer, is now before President

McKinley for action. The petition for par-

don has been passed upon by Attorney Gen-

eral Griggs, Judge Bradley and District At-

torney Davis. It is said that all of these

officials are adverse to the commutation of

the sentence. Unless the President inter-feres, therefore, Strathers will be hanged at the date set. Petitions for the pardon

The President's Philadelphia Trip.

President McKinley will be accompanied

o Philadelphia on the 27th, to attend the

unveiling of the Grant monument, by mem-

bers of the cabinet and their families. It

has been decided that the presidential party

will go on board the cruiser Raleigh and

honor the officers and sailors of that vessel

with their presence. It is doubtful if any speeches will be made while the President

is away. The program for the trip has not

been made out, but the President now con-

templates leaving here early in the morn-

ing of the 27th and returning that evening,

If he is kept in Philadelphia longer than expected he will return on the night of the

Several suggestions have recently been made as to the coming western trip of the

President. One is that the President con-

inue his journey to the west from the time f his visit to Massachusetts to attend the

mmencement exercises of Mt. Holvoke

has also been proposed that the President go to the Pacific coast by the southern route and return by the northern.

Representative Payne a Caller.

Representative Payne of New York said

oday that if Speaker Reed is not in the

next Congress he will certainly be a can-

didate for Speaker. This will make two

candidates from New York, Messrs, Sher-

man and Payne. Mr. Payne came to Wash-

ington today from Atlantic City, and called at the White House, accompanied by Rep-

esentative Morris, who is a member of the

conference in progress at Atlantic City, Messrs. Payne and Morris conferred with

the President as to the work which has

been done by the republicans at Atlantic City. They said, however, that no agree-

ment had been reached, and that nothing

could now be given out as to the transac-tions at Atlantic City.

NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Departure of the North Atlantic

Squadron From St. Pierre.

The North Atlantic squadron sailed today

The Abarenda, which has been taking

on a cargo of material for the construc-

tion of the coaling station at Pago Pago,

Samoa, dropped down from Norfolk today

The torpedo boat Manly has arrived at League Island. She is making her way

The Dolphin has arrived at Charleston.

MR. HOBART'S INTENTIONS.

Candidacy for Renomination.

MR. BAIRD VERY LOW.

Upon the highest authority it can be stat-

for Lambert's Point preparatory to begin

ning her long cruise.

The Alliance arrived today at Santiago.

The Solace has sailed from Manila

by the inland passage to Annapolis

from New York on a summer cruise.

from St. Pierre northward.

ime day he goes away.

are being sent to the White House.

note radical differences of opinion

in such a story.

It would be extremely awkward, Commissioner Eliot said, if not practically unworkable, to have an absolute veto on any point possessed by each power. The final agreement recognized the principle of unanimity in essential matters, but no one power could block proceedings by fillbustering tactics. Mr. Eliot deprecated the idea of prolong

ed trouble arising over a dispute concerning an island in the distant Pacific, and he was confident the resources of diplomacy would be able to find a system under which the three powers could work together.

WILL GO TO ST. PAUL.

Gen. Wade Likely to Command the Department of Dakota. Adjutant General Corbin said today that

o the best of his knowledge and belief Maj. ien. Wade, president of the army beel pard, when relieved from duty with that oard will resume command of the departnent of Dakota with headquarters at St Paul, which was the command held by him t the time he was selected to preside over he deliberations of the board investigating the beef scandal. Inasmuch as there are only a few troops in that department at present it is not at all improbable that Gen. Wade will eventually be given a more important assignment.

THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY.

Unexpected Delay in the Negotiations

An unexpected delay has occurred in the egotiations toward an Alaskan boundary nodus vivendi which makes the future of the modus quite problematical. Recent conferences on the subject have been fafrom encouraging. The principal difficulty arises from dealing with Ottawa as well as London, this dual negotiation causing great delay and complication. At the outwith a temporary line along certain peaks. The British ambassador forwarded this to London and Ottawa. The Canadian officlais have now proposed changes in the line, and after considerable delay the au-thorities in London approve the changes proposed by Canada. It is not stated what he respective lines are, but they are suf-lciently apart to make it quite unlikely that any immediate agreement can b even of a temporary nature, as to the boundary.

Naval Orders.

Commander J. F. Merry has been detached from duty at the Boston navy yard and ordered to Honoiulu for duty in charge of the erection of buildings at the coaling station at Pearl Harbor.

Commander R. M. Berry has been orlered to the naval home, Philadelphia. Lieut. Commander R. P. Rodgers, to the office of naval intelligence, Navy Depart Ensign H. E. Smith, from the Washing

on navy yard to the New Orleans. Chief Engineer W. C. Eaton, from the Amphitrite to the Kearsarge.
Passed Assistant Engineer A. S. Hal tead, from the Raleigh to the Independence Lieut. S. M. Strite to the Independence.

... Naval Promotions Announced. The promotion of the following named

officers was announced at the Navy De partment today: Rear Admiral B. F. Day Commander J. H. Hawley, Pay Inspector M. J. Thompson, Lieut. Commander A. B. Willets, Lieut. C. A. B. King, Lleut. (J. G.) H. H. Ward and Captain W. C. Dawson,

C. S. M. C. Captain H. E. Nichols, Commander G. E. Ide and Lleut, Commanders C. J. Boush, i. H. Peters and N. Sargent.

Army Orders.

Lieut. Col. S. P. Jocelyn, 25th Infantry, has been relieved from duty as chief mustering officer for the state of Kentucky, and ordered to Camp Meade, Pa., for duty connected with the muster out of service of volunteer regiments.

Lieut, F. P. Siviter, 18th Infantry, has been ordered to recruiting duty at Syracuse, N. Y. Capt. J. N. Patton, assistant quartermas

ter United States Volunteers, has been assigned to duty on the transport Buford, relieving Capt. H. E. Mitchell, assistant quartermaster, United States Volunteers. Lieut, R. F. McMillan, recently promoted rom the ranks, has been assigned to re cruiting duty at Columbus barracks.

Will Remain in Porto Rico.

It was stated at the War Department today that the 11th Regiment of Infantry No Determination Reached Regarding is to remain in Porto Rico. This means a change of plans, inasmuch as it had been previously arranged to bring that regiment to the United States, with a view to its possible transportation to the Philippines. The only other infantry regiment in Porto Rico is the 19th, and it is probably intend-ed to bring that regiment home instead of as to his course in that matter. the 11th. One thing settled is that the military strength in Porto Rico is to be reduced, there being more troops there than are needed, but the plan of reduction has not yet been finally determined upon

Payment on the New Maine.

tion of opinions only.

Within Twenty-Four Hours. Representative Baird was very low this Supreme Court Adjourgment.

afternoon. His friends are doubtful wheth-The United States Supreme Court will ader he can survive the night, as the marvel-ous endurance which he has manifested journ for the present term, May 22. The call of the docket for cases will be susseems to be giving way. His physician says he does not see how he can last twenpended on the 28th instant, leaving only one week for the argument of cases. On ty-four hours. Monday, May 1, the court will meet for Recruits Must Be Vaccinated. the announcement of opinions and the hear-By order of Maj. Gen. Miles, commanding ing of motions and then will take a two weeks recess. The sessions of the 15th and 22d of May will be held for the promulgathe army, all accepted recruits not already

protected will be vaccinated before leaving a recruiting station for a rendezvous, regiment or post. This will apply also to recruits enlisted at military posts or camps. Vaccine virus will be supplied by the surgeon general of the army. The compensation for vaccination of a recruit by a civil-The Navy Department has authorized the first payment to be made on account of the battle ship Maine, now building at Cramps' the amount being \$96,166. ian physician not in government service

QUAY AND THE SENATE NO PERSONAL TAXES

Political Considerations May Result in Story of Discovery of Treasonable Seating Him Next Winter. Letters is Denied.

No Iron-Bound Rule Governing the SECRETARY ALGER THE AUTHORITY Case, but Recent Precedents Are Against Him.

Petition for Commutation of The case of Mr. Quay continues to excite interest in political and official circles of Strathers Death Sentence. Washington, the question being the likeliheed of the Senate seating him upon the appointment of the governor of Pennsylvania after the legislature had falled to PRESIDENT'S COMING TRIP elect a United States senator. As heretofore explained, the precedents of the Senate are opposed to seating a senator under Secretary Alger was at the White House such circumstances.

this morning, talking with the President But the politicians are figuring on the about army affairs. Secretary Alger says possibility of the Senate overturning the that there is no truth in a sensational story precedents and taking in Mr. Quay. There that the administration has discovered is no law, nor yet an iron-bound rule treasonable letters passing between this against such action, and it is appreciated country and the Philippines, alleged to be that personal influences may affect the dethe work of anti-annexationists. He added, cision in this case. Each Senate is judge further, that no such subject had ever been of the qualifications of its own members, and the ruling of a preceding session need Senator Bacon, another of the President's not necessarily be binding upon a subsevisitors, said that there could be no truth quent one.

Recent Precedents.

The recent precedents are so familiar that Secretary Long in answer to a direct init is needless to more than refer to them. quiry said that specifically and cogently the The cases of Mantle from Montana, Allen statement was erroneous that the cabinet from Washington and Beckwith from had been charging any person or set of Wyoming in IS93 and Corbett from Oregon persons in the United States with treason. n 1898, were decided against seating a That was as far as he cared to make any enator appointed under circumstances sim-Inquiry develops the fact that the prob

llar to Mr. Quay's.

It must be remembered, however, that many republicans voted in those cases in favor of seating the governor's appointees, and some democrats voted that way also, and some democrats voted that way also. able basis for the story is some exchange of opinions among not only cabinet officers, but among the close friends of the adminis-tration, ever since the submission of the The precedents were established by the aid seace treaty to the Senate for its action, to of more democratic votes than republican. The complexion of the next Senate will be being interposed to speedy action upon the treaty were very harmful. It was said that great encouragement tad been given to Aguinalde by the attitude of the opponents entirely different from the bodies which set those precedents. There will be no stulti-fication of the Senate, it is claimed, in the old republicans who voted in favor of seating then inducing the new republican members of the Senate to follow them in a similar course at the next session. of the President's policy among American public men. But, after all, this was nothing more than was said openly on the floor of the Senate during the consideration of the treaty, and the charge was the basis of Of the fifty-one straight republicans who will be in the next Senate only seven hav ome bitter personal exchanges between

records of voting against seating a recess appointee. Of the republican membership tions and the exchange of ratifications there has also been some complaint on the part of the adherents to the President's policy of leven voted to seat Mantle, four dem rats who will be in the next Senate voted that way also, as well as four silver repub Proceeding upon the assumption old lines will be drawn again, Mr. Quay will have to find twenty-four votes t seat him, to be secured from the thirty three republicans who have entered the the volunteers in the Philippines. It may be said that the expressions were rather in the nature of regrets than of complaints, but, as summed up by a cabinet officer, there has been no disposition to attach per-Senate since the Mantle case was decided.

The Opposition.

Strenuous opposition will be made to an fort to admit him on the governor's certificate by those who have taken their stand on the constitutional question involved. They include some of the ablest men in the Senate, and on the other hand there

are constitutional lawyers of admitted abil-ity who will take the opposite side.

There is a lingering belief in some quar-ters that the case of Mr. Quay, in its final settlement, will be affected by political coniderations, shared by both democrats and republicans, together with personal shad-ings, and that many gentlemen on both sides may modify their constitutional views awaited with interest by politicians.

Senator McMillan's Views.

Senator McMillan of Michigan was with the President some time today. The sena tor was asked as to the probable status of Senator Quay when Congress meets again. "There have been four or five precedents igainst seating a man under the same circumstances," said the senator, "but I do that Senator Quay's chances of being seat-ed this winter are better than those of any man who applied for admission under sim-ilar circumstances. This is owing to the fact that the republicans will have a large majority in the Senate when Congress reas sembles, and they may relegate to oblivion the precedents of other cases. Should this e done in the case of Senator Quay, ever, a most peculiar situation of affairs would develop as to Utah and Delaware. Both of these states have failed to elect senators. Delaware has a republican legis lature and a democratic governor. Th lemocratic governor would no doubt oint a democrat from Delaware and Senate would be forced to accept him. On the other hand, Utah has a democratic gislature and a republican governor Should this republican governor appoint a republican Delaware would be offset. Califormia also failed to elect a senator, but a republican would be appointed from that

OVER \$3,000,000 COLLECTED. Receipts in the Cuban Ports for the

Past Three Months. Assistant Secretary of War Melklejohn. gave out for publication today a report of customs transactions in the Island of Cuba for the first three months of 1800, as well as a report of the number of vessels which entered and cleared from the several ports of the island, coastwise and foreign. The number of coastwise vessels entering

Total number of vessels entered, 2,869. The total amount of tonnage, coastwise and foreign, entered was 1,497,941 tons. The number of vessels that cleared from he several ports of the Island.

he several ports was 1,761, foreign, 1,108,

and foreign, were: Coastwise, 1,821; for-eign, 1,037. Total, 2,858. The amount of cnnage cleared, coastwise, was 295,571 ons; foreign, 1,063,616 tons, Total, 1,359,-The total amount of import duties col-

ected from the several ports of the island or the three months named, was \$2,012,-151.46; export duties, \$224,622,60 Total tonnage tax collected, constwise \$1.538.53; foreign, \$108,426.67. Total ton age tax collected, \$109,965.20.
Total receipts from all sources for the three months named, \$3,274,661.59.

MANY APPLY IN PERSON.

Few Census Bureau Appointments to Be Made in Less Than a Year. One of the greatest difficulties which the

officials of the census bureau are having ed that there is no truth in the report that is to convince applicants for places that Vice President Hobart has decided not to no considerable number of appointments be a candidate for Vice President. Mr. Hobart has not reached any conclusion will be made for a year. Five thousand applications are on file in the census office, and every day there is a throng of people waiting to make inquiry regarding the probability of receiving appointments. His Physicians Expect His Death Those who call are not only new applicants, but people who have had applications on file for months, who call now and then to see how business is progressing and to ask if anything has been done in their cases While several persons are discussing with the director of the census the question of providing a building for the bureau, no defi-

nite proposition has yet been received, though it is expected offers will be made within a week or ten days. The bureau must be located in permanent quarters by January 1, 1900, so that if a building for its occupancy is to be specially constructed work on it must be begun in a very short

Gen. Bates Ordered to New York. By direction of the President, Brig. Gen. John C. Bates, U. S. V., has been relieved from further duty in the division of Cuba and ordered to proceed to New York city for assignment toduty.

"Every newspaper reader is

a buyer;" but some readers

require much more than

others, and therefore spend

much more. Pretty much

every buyer in Washington, whether wanting much or little, is a regular reader of The Star. Those who are considering where to adver-

tise should bear that fact in

Boss Croker Exempted Under Oath for Four Years.

HE HAS PAID NOTHING SINCE '96

Counsel Clarke Threatens Obstinate Witnesses With Prosecution.

THE PROCEEDINGS TODAY

NEW YORK, April 22.- The seventh session of the Mazet investigating committee was held today. The proceedings opened in a somewhat sensational manner. Proctor Clarke, assistant counsel to the committee, addressing Mr. Mazet, said he desired to call the attention of the committee and witnesses to the penal code sections which provide for a year's imprisonment or fine of \$500 or both for refusal to attend or to answer questions propounded by a committee of the legislature.

"You will observe," said Mr. Clarke, "for ontumacious refusal to answer proper and material questions, a witness commits a misdemeanor. It is the purpose of the counel of this committee to present such contumaclous witnesses who have refused to inswer such proper and material questions to the constituted criminal authorities of this county for indictment and punishment, not for a moment doubting that the constitutional officer of this county, the district attorney, will lend his aid to the proper observance of the laws of the state."

Special Grand Jury May Be Called. Mr. Clarke went on to state if it were

mpossible for the grand jury of this county to spare the time to deal with cases of ontempt, the counsel for the committee would request the governor to appoint a judge to hold an extraordinary term of the supreme court, and to empanel an extraor imary grand jury before which the mat-ters could be brought according to the exsung laws governing such cases Dr. O'Sullivan, representing the city de-partments, referred to Mr. Clarke's an-

neuncement as "intimidation." Mr. Clarke protested against the use of that word, and Mr. Mazet ruled that Dr. O'Sullivan had no right to use it. The Tammany nowever, continued and said: "I contend that this committee is not the judge as to questions, as to their mater-

iality or propriety, and also that you are ontumacious or not. Lucien Bonheur was the first witness had some connection with the Maryland Whisky Company. Maurice Untermeyer

Whisky Company. Maurice Untermeyer had invited him to take an interest in that Meiers to Be Presented.

Samuel Meiers, a tailor on Broadway, was hen called. He refused to say whether he had taken orders for Maryland whisky "That is my business," he reiterated, and though Chairman Mazet ordered him to answer, he refused. He said he had never spoken to Police Commissioner Sexton about whisky. He had never discussed with Chief Devery appointments to the police force. He refused point blank to answer the question whether he had been employed by any member of the city gov-ernment or of the police department to go to disorderly resorts and solicit orders for Maryland whisky. Finally, on request of Mr. Moss, Chairman Mazet directed the stenographer to furnish counsel with the minutes of Melors' testimony and directed minutes of Meiers' testimony and directed counsel to take such steps as they might deem necessary to bring Meiers before the ourt for contempt as soon as practicable Charles C. Haight, an architect, testified regarding a letter sent to him by Wm. J. Fryer, member of the beard of building examiners and chairman of the New York state building law commission. Mr. Halght said that Mr. Fryer had sent a Mr. Young to him with a letter of introduction with an idea that Mr. Young might do some work for the witness. Mr. Haight testified that he had forgotten who Mr. Fryer was and did not treat Mr. Young with cordiality. Mr. Fryer then wrote to Mr. Haight a letter, which was produced in evidence. It this communication Mr. Fryer chided Mr

Haight for his treatment of Mr. Young and stated, in part:

Mr. Freyer Chides Mr. Haight. "I write now to say that perhaps it may turn out at some future day that you will know who I am. As it has turned out it will be just as well, and if it should ever happen again that you need my help it will be necessary for you to bring a letter of in-

Mr. Haight said he assumed a threat was intended by this letter.

Thomas J. Feitner, president of the department of taxes and assessments, testi-

troduction yourself to me."

fied that an examination of the records of the department showed that Mr. Croker was not assessed for personal taxes in the years 1896, 1897, 1898 or 1899. Feitner presented an assessment notice served on Mr. Croker in 1895.

Mr. Feltner said the books showed that at this time Mr. Croker had real estate which was subject to mortgages amounting to \$125,000, but had no personal property ubject to taxation. Mr. Feitner said the subject of Mr. Cro-

ker's personal property had not been espe-cially considered in his department since he had been at the head of it. Wm. Fryer, to whom Mr. Haight's testiony applied, took the witness chair.

AMERICA MUST FIGHT ON.

Mexican View of the Situation in the Philippines.

CITY OF MEXICO, April 22.-Correct Espanol argues that the war in the Philippines will continue "because the forces of Otis and Dewey cannot honorably withdraw from the theater of occurrences, but that it is also evident the Americans are not thinking so much as to the best means of terminating the war, but rather looking for the least objectionable means of patch

ing up a peace with Aguinaldo."
Finance Minister Limar tour started today for the United States and thence to Europe It is generally believed that while recuper ating in Europe the finance minister will give attention to a project for the conversion of the debt on a lower basis of inter-est, as assurances have come from Europe that bankers regard the matter with favor Mexico would gain greatly by a reduction on its gold interest from 6 to 5 or possibly 4½ per cent. There is a rumor here that European financiers have proposed to Mex-ico to put its debt on a silver basis and so avoid future losses incident to fluctuations in exchange which render all budget calculations difficult.

Honors to Italy's Sovereigns.

SASSARI, Island of Sardinia, April 22 .-The King and Queen of Italy arrived here last evening on board the royal yacht Savoie, which passed between the British and Italian fleets. All the warships were illuminated in honor of their majesties

Death of Sir Robert Mowbray. LONDON, April 22.-The Right Hon, Sir Robert Mowbray is dead.

Steamship Arrivals. At Liverpool-Britannic, from New York, At Moville-Furnessia, from New York

for Glasgow.